

An electromagnetic...

20440
S/115/61/000/003/003/013
B124/B204

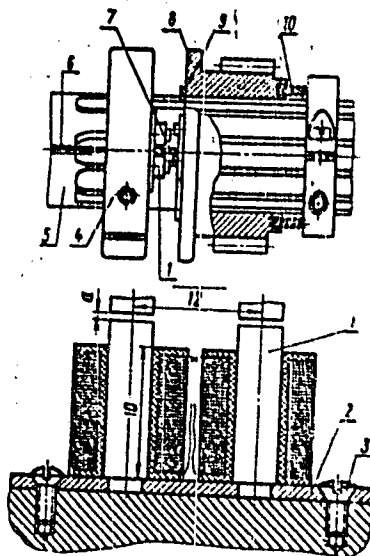
screw. The ends of the windings are connected over a slit and the groove 6 in the shaft to the contact rings which are fixed to an ebonite ring rigidly connected to the end of the shaft. The e.m.f. pulses are collected by the contact rings of the current collector and fed into a loop oscilloscope. The specially shaped wire magnet 7 is attached to the driving wheel 8. The sideward clearance a in the wire magnet is determined by the fixation of the ring 4. The clearance is 0.3 - 0.5 mm. The position of the driving wheel is adjusted by means of the setting ring 9 and of six (or three) distance springs 10. Instead of the setting ring 9, an ordinary distance ring may be used. By means of the vibration donor one may determine not only the presence of clearance and a lost motion, but also their amount. For this purpose, a coupling with known clearance and the calibration curve of the vibrations must be investigated for the same parameters. There is 1 figure.

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Card 2/3

An electromagnetic...

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Card 3/3

44

DOLGACHEV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Percussion-vibratory loadings in toothed (splined) joints
of pinion gears. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no. 10:
82-85 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted February 22, 1964.

DOLGALOV, A.A., inzh.

Additional raw material potentials for woolen and worsted manufacture.
Tekst.prom. 21 no.5:8-10 My '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

L 04629-67 ENT(n)/WP(1) DJ/J RM
 ACC NR: AP6031406 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/66/000/009/0017/0021
 AUTHOR: Dolgalev, A. A.; Kamakin, N. M. (Deceased); Polatayko, R. I. 27
 ORG: none B
 TITLE: Preparative methods for diphenic acid
 SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1966, 17-21
 TOPIC TAGS: phenanthrene, oxidation
 ABSTRACT: This is a review of preparative methods for diphenic acid, with 26 Soviet and 87 Western references. The review was undertaken because: 1) diphenic acid is a promising starting material for such valuable synthetic materials as high-temperature lubricating oils or physiologically active compounds and 2) because large amounts of phenanthrene available in the USSR find no proper utilization. The review deals with several preparative methods for diphenic acid, none of which has found industrial application. Individual methods are discussed, and it is concluded that the most promising are methods involving catalytic oxidation of phenanthrene with ozonized oxygen or atmospheric oxygen. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [ATD PRESS: 5077-F]
 SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 025 / OTH REF: 088
 Card 1/1 avm

AUTHOR: Dolgalev, S.Ya., Engineer SOV-111-58-9-24/30

TITLE: ~~A Simplified Scheme~~ of Converting from Duplex to Simplex
Operation (Uproshchennaya skhema dlya perekhoda s dupleks-
noy raboty na simpleksnuyu)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 9, p 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the rewiring and connections neces-
sary for using the "Operate - Check" switches on the con-
trol panel of the BT-35 apparatus in converting from duplex
to simplex work when conditions require it. There is 1
schematic diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnodarskiy telegraf (Krasnodar Telegraph)

1. Switches--Performance 2. Switches--Circuits

Card 1/1

S/133/60/000/008/017/017/XX
A054/A029

AUTHORS: Dolgalev, V. A., Astaf'yev, F. S., Tyukalov, P. A., Mustyukov, I. S.,
Engineers

TITLE: Automatic Control of the Surface Purity of Steel Strips

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 8, pp. 734-735

TEXT: At the MMK steel strips are cleaned in a machine designed by the NIIKHIMMASH, operating with an alkaline electrolyte at a maximum speed of 5 m/sec. The equipment, however, only removes grease from the strip surface and not any impurities caused by carbon, iron and iron oxides; moreover, a close check on the strip surface cleaned with this machine is only possible with laboratory instruments, while control during production is rather primitive (with paper or cotton) and is not sufficiently accurate, as the strip cannot be controlled along its entire surface, nor is it possible to make up for inadequate degreasing. Due to these shortcomings, about 100-150 tons of steel strips per month could not be tinned in this plant. Incomplete cleaning of the strip surface became of special importance when manual sorting was replaced by automatic sorting, as the latter only signals perforations in the strips and deviations in their thickness, but

Card 1/3

S/133/60/000/008/017/017/XX
A054/A029

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Automatic Control of the Surface Purity of Steel Strips

does not reject strips with impurities. In order to eliminate these drawbacks an apparatus for the continuous and automatic control of the strip surface (a so-called "surface-indicator") was designed in the NIIKhIMMASH. This apparatus consists of four transmitters and schemes for selecting the maximum signal for impurities. The schemes and the transmitters form one unit. The essential part of the apparatus is a measuring device, defining the quantity of light reflected from the controlled surface with the aid of a photoresistor. The rays of light emitted by the electric lamps pass through a light filter and are reflected from the strip surface. Next they strike the photoresistor which is connected to the arm of the measuring bridge. When the rays are reflected from a part of the surface covered with impurities, the amount of light falling on the photoresistor decreases, thus increasing the ohmic resistance. The entire width of the strip is controlled by this apparatus which is mounted before the coiling machine. As the strip surface passing under the transmitters is not covered uniformly with impurities, a logistic scheme ($U_{in} = ILI$) is applied in determining the maximum amount of impurities on any part of the strip surface (Fig. 4). When applying four positive potentials (U_1, U_2, U_3, U_4) of different values at the four outputs (a, b, v, g) the voltage at the output U_{out} [Abstracter's note: subscript out is

Card 2/3

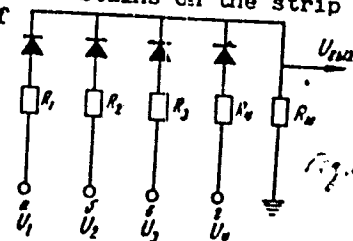
S/133/60/000/008/017/017/XX
A054/A029

Automatic Control of the Surface Purity of Steel Strips

the translation of the original B_{max} (B_{max}) is practically equal to the maximum signal obtained. The indicator is a micro-ammeter with 100 scale divisions. The indications of the micro-ammeter are converted graphically into quantities of impurities on the strip up to 100 mg/m^2 ; beyond this value the accuracy of measurements is no longer reliable. It was found that the indications of the micro-ammeter were in direct proportion with the amount of impurities (e. g., $50 \mu\text{a}$ on the ammeter corresponds to 50 mg/m^2 impurities). The device is easy to operate and detects defects and irregularities in the degreasing process and other phases of production immediately (for instance the presence of soda stains on the strip shows that the bath has not the correct concentration of alkali, etc.). The sensitivity of the device is sufficient to indicate even such small amounts of impurities as 2 mg/m^2 . There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NIIKhIMMASH and Magnitogorskiy kombinat
(Magnitogorsk Combine)

Card 3/3



Circuit for transmitting
signal of maximum strip pollution

DOLGALOV, V.A., insh.; ASTAF'YEV, F.S., insh.; TYUKALOV, P.A., insh.;
MUSTYUKOV, I.S., insh.

Automatic control of a steel strip surface finish. Stal'
20 no.8:735-736 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy kombinat i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i
konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Sheet steel) (Surfaces (Technology))
(Automatic control)

DOLGOALEVA, A.A.

[Methods of sulfite cellulose production] Metody kontrolya sul'fit-tselliuloznogo proizvodstva. Goslesbumizdat, 1954. 180 p. (MLA 8:1 D)

DOLGALEVA, A.A.

Effect of the quality of the water on the production technology and
properties of condenser paper. Bum. prom. 33 no.5:10-13 My '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy i
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Paper)

DOLGALEVA, A.A.

Amperometric determination of sulfate and chlorine ions
in paper and in hardboard. Bum.prom. 35 no.1:12-14
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy
promyshlennosti.
(Paper--Analysis)

Doc All. G. A.

14(5)

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

Card 1/2

SOV/LZ7-59-3-15/22

Col'din, M.L., Generalov, G.S., Krichkov, A.P.,
Boigallo, G.G. and Laskovets M.F., Engineers.

The Industrial Trials of a Radioactive Meter for
Pulp Density (Proyablenyye ispytaniya radioaktivnogo
izmereniya plotnosti pul'py)

Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 3, pp 55-57 (USSR)

The authors propose a method of measuring the pulp
density with the aid of radioactive isotopes, and
describe the apparatus used in the experiment. A
stream of gamma-rays from a fixed source R₁ (figure
1) passes through the tube of a compensatory taper
cell simultaneously, exposing to R₂ two ionizing
chambers, working in series. The compensational cham-
ber R₂, which have a common collecting electrode, the
ion current, originating in the working electrode, the
density of the pulp density. Changes in a pulp
density cause the change in importance of the gamma-
ray stream penetrating into the working chamber, and

SOV/LZ7-59-3-15/22

The Industrial Trials of a Radioactive Meter for Pulp Density.

a differential ionizing current originates in the
chambers. The ionizing current, which reaches a contact-
less ferro-dynamic IP indicator and a secondary VV
set with a similar indicator and a secondary VV
oscillation of the current on a diagrammatic sheet
of paper. When compared with the results of la-
boratory tests, inscribed density indications dif-
fered by 0.04. There is 1 diagram and 1 graph.

Card 2/2

DOLOTOVA, I.A.; KABISHCHER, S.G.; SALISHCHEVA, Ye.P.; DOLGALLO, G.V.;
MALYY, V.M.; KLOCHKO, A.I.

Adopting the flotation of iron quartzite. Gor.zhur. no.4:65-68
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Mekhanobrchermet (for Dolotova, Kabishcher, Salishcheva).
2. Tsentral'nyy gornobogatitel'nyy kombinat, Krivoy Rog (for Dolgallo, Malyy, Klochko).

621373429.63/63 2373
 ✓ Generation of Electromagnetic
 Oscillations by means of a Travelling-
 Wave Valve with a Twin-Helix Coaxial
 Line V. S. Mikhailovskii, A. G. Dolmatov
 & V. D. Ivanov (Moscow Institute of Physics
 Nov. 1956, Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 1293-1294)
 An experimental verification of theoretical
 results (2136 above) is reported. Results
 indicate that the theory may be used for
 approximate calculations.

1- Gum

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 1 JWM

yes

any

BT

DOLGANOV, A.N., inzh.; MAKSIMOV, V.P., inzh.; GERMANOV, A.N., inzh.

Characteristics of the heating system of TE3 diesel locomotives. Vest.TSMII MPS 19 no.4:28-31 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Diesel locomotives)

KHRAPOV, Mitrofan Nikolayevich; LAPUSHKIN, Sergey Alekseyevich;
DOLGANOV, A. N., inzh., retsenzent; SOBAKIN, V. V., inzh.,
red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L. F., tekhn. red.

[Locomotive tests on the line] Opytnye poezdki s lokomotivami.
Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Locomotives--Testing)

L 33536-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/EM/RM

ACC NR: AR6016479

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/012/V099/V099

AUTHOR: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Dolganov, G. M.

TITLE: Multiple impact fatigue testing of glass-reinforced plastics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 12V051

REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruktii. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii. Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, L., 1965. 186-188

TOPIC TAGS: glass, reinforced plastic, fatigue test, impact test, bend test,
PLASTIC DEFORMATION

ABSTRACT: Specimens of sheets of glass-reinforced plastics (cloth with a polyester resin base), measuring 9 x 15 x 120 mm, were subjected to multiple impact fatigue bend tests on a ram-impact machine. The impact frequency was 450—600 per min. Curves have been obtained for the dependence of (bending) deformation on the number of cycles. [Translation of author's abstract.]

[AM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 80

L 46724-66 EWI(d)/EWI(m)/EWP(w)/EWL(y)/EWP(j)/I/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c)
 ACC NR: AR6016967 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/024/S071/S072
 WW/EM/RM
 AUTHOR: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Dolganov, G. M.
 TITLE: Concerning a method of testing fiberglass for fatigue upon
 repeated impact
 SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 248486
 REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruksiy. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii.
 Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta. L. 1965, 186-188
 TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, polyester plastic, impact stress, tensile stress,
 material deformation
 ABSTRACT: To study fiberglasses for repeated impact bending, samples of
 glass textolite laminates (cloth T on polyester resin) measuring 9 x 15
 x 120 mm were tested on an impact tester for the dynamic impact bending
 test and tensile test DSVG. Frequency of impact 450 - 600 impacts/min.
 Curves showing the functional relationship between sample deformation
 (bending) and the number of cycles were obtained. V. Privalkov.
 [Translation of abstract].
 SUB CODE: 11, 20
 Card 1/122

DOLGANOV, K.Ye. [Dolhanov, K.IE.], inzh.

Hydraulic governors for automobile and tractor diesels. Makh.
sil'. hosp. 9 no.10:31-32 0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Diesel engines)

DOLGANOV, K.Ye. [Dolhanov, K.Ye.], inzh.-mekhanik

Jeep with increased roadability. Mekh.sil'.hosp. 10 no.7:
3 of cover J1 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Motortrucks)

MAZURKEVICH, Yu.; LIKHOGODENKO, G., master sporta; MOISEYEV, V., master sporta; GRIGORENKO, Yu.; MERKOV, A.; SMIRNOV, P.; SOROKOTYAGA, L. (Zaporozhskaya obl.); DOLGANOV, K. (g.Korosten', USSR); MIKEROV, B. (g.Yaroslavl')

Speak up, motorcycle constructors! Za rul. 17 no.7:9 J1 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Starshiy trener Kiyevskogo avtomotokluba (for Mazurkevich).
2. Obshchestvennyye instruktory Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta im. V.I.Ul'yanova (Lenina) (for Grigorenko, Merkov, Smirnov).
(Motorcycles)

DOLGANOV, K.Ye. [Dolhanov, K.II.], inzh.-mekhanik

Tractor transmission cases of foreign design. Mekh.sil'.
hosp. 11 no.3:30-31 Nr '60. (MIRA 1:6)
(Tractors--Transmission devices)

MAYEVSKIY, O.G. [Maievs'kiy, O.G.], kand.tekhn.nauk; DOLGANOV, K.Ye.
[Dolhanov, K. Il.], inzh.-mekhanik

~~From~~
Checking the accuracy in assembling KTZ-UNDIME90 single-plunger
pumps. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 11 no.11;5-6 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Fuel pumps)

MAYEVSKIY, O.G. [Maievski, O.H.], kand.tekhn.nauk; DOLGANOV, K.Ye.
[Dolhanov, K.Ye.], inzh.-mekhanik

Disassembly and assembly of single-plunger fuel pumps. Mekh.
sil'. hosp. 12 no. 1:21-22 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Fuel pumps)

MAYEVSKIY, O.G. [Maievs'kiy, O.H.], kand.tekhn.nauk; DOLGANOV, K.Ye.
[Dolhanov, K.I.E.], inzh.-mekhanik

How to test single plunger fuel pumps on motorless stands.
Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no.9:12-14 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Fuel pumps—Testing)

DOLGANOV, K.Ye. [Dolhanov, K.IE.], inzh.-mekhanik

Hydraulic governor for diesel engines. Makh. sil'. kosp. 13 no.4:
17-18 Ap '62. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AR4032016

S/0273/64/000/002/0019/0019

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal, Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, Otdel'nyy
vyypusk, Abs. 2.39.139

AUTHOR: Dolganov, K. Ye.

TITLE: Hydraulic rpm governor for an engine

CITED SOURCE: Tr. molodykh uchenykh. Ukr. s.-kh. akad., vyyp. 10, 1963, 10-11,

TOPIC TAGS: governor, rpm governor, hydraulic rpm governor, loaded arm, centrif-
ugal arm, sensing arm, fuel pump, distributing pump

ABSTRACT: It is reported, on the basis of completed investigations, that a
hydraulic governor with a loaded centrifugal sensing arm is equal to a common
mechanical centrifugal governor in the stability and quality of its performance.
A hydraulic governor is not adversely affected by changes in the viscosity and
density of the working liquid. The experimental hydraulic governor is smaller,
simpler, and lighter than a mechanical one. The author suggests that industrial

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4032016

models of such governors be developed for small fuel pumps and, especially, for pumps of the distributing type.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

SUB CODE: MD

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

DOLGANOV, K.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALEV, A.I., inzh.

Wear resistance of the forcing element in distributor-type
fuel pumps. Mashinostroenie no.5:79-80 S-0 '64
(MIRA 18:2)

ANDRUSENKO, P.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; BOLGANOV, K.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MAYEVSKIY, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selection of a proposed type of a distribution fuel pump.
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.10:6-9 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kiyevskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut (for Andrusenko, Bolganov). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Mayevskiy).

L 4871-66 EWI(m)/EPF(c)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP5026563

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0126/0126

INVENTOR: Andrusenko, P. I.; ⁴⁴Dolgunov, K. Ye.; ⁴⁴Kislov, V. G.; ⁴⁴Koshman, E. I.;
⁴⁴Filippov, V. V.; ⁴⁴Shukshin, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: All-speed hydraulic governor. Class 60, No. 175396

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 126

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic rpm governor, internal combustion engine component, slide valve

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an all-speed hydraulic rpm governor (see Fig. 1) for the internal-combustion engine covered in Author Certificate No. 147453. To prevent sticking of the actuator piston and the weighted slide valve, radial channels have been incorporated in the sensor housing and rotor, which periodically connect the internal cavity of the housing to a low-pressure cavity, thus pro-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.43-552.8

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ACC NR: AP5026563

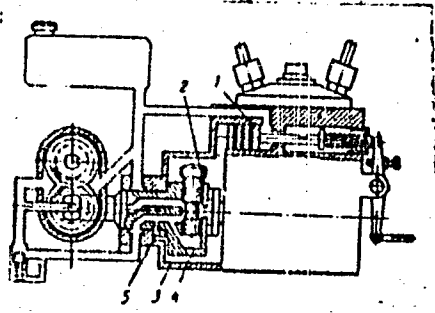


Fig. 1. All-speed hydraulic governor

1 - Actuator piston; 2 - weighted slide valve; 3 - housing; 4 - rotor; 5 - radial channels.

viding for oscillating motion of the piston and weighted slide valve. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[MB]

SUB CODE: PR, IE/ SUBM DATE: 04Mar64/ ATD PRESS: 4136

60
Card 2/2

DOLGANOV, L. V.:

DOLGANOV, L. V.: "The conditions for incursion and development of cyclones over the YeTS." Min Higher Education USSR. Main Administration of Universities, and Economics and Juridical Vuzes. Leningrad Hydrometeorological Inst. Leningrad, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN PHYSICOMATHEMATICAL SCIENCE)

SO.: Knizhnaya letopis' No 15, Moscow

80792

SOV/169-59-6-6132

3.5000

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 6, p 105 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dolganov, L.V.

TITLE: The Conditions for the Origination and the Development of Deepening Cyclones Over the European Territory of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. hydrometeorol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 8, pp 39 - 44

ABSTRACT: The investigation of rapidly deepening cyclones over the European territory of the USSR, in connection with a pressure decrease of not less than 4 mb within 6 hours, revealed that a more detailed investigation of the problem is achieved when using the expression for the second time derivative of the vertical component of the velocity vortex. The statistical processing of 262 events of deepening cyclones showed that the deepening cyclones occur as secondary formations in the periphery of occluded central cyclones, and after passing thru a development stage, they are transformed to a central cyclone. As a rule they are connected with fronts. The following conditions are favorable for their development: 1) the presence of a cold, high-level trough in

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The Conditions for the Originating and the Development of Deepening Cyclones
Over the European Territory of the USSR

the rear of a cyclone; 2) the predominance of a rear advection of cold over
the advection of heat in the front part of a cyclone; 3) the increase of the
horizontal baric gradients with the altitude; 4) the presence of considerable
horizontal temperature gradients in the altitude. A classification of
deepening cyclones for the region of their origination and transition has
been carried out, and the seasonal regularities have been described. Bibl.
15 titles. ✓

L.V. Klizhenko

Card 2/2

DOLGANOV, L.V.

(10)

NAME: BOOK REFERENCE: REF/506

Scientific Conference on problems of meteorological observation, Moscow, 1959
Twenty-day Report (Moscow of Reports at the Scientific Conference on Meteorological Problems in Antarctica, Moscow, 1959). Moscow, Gidrometizdat (Otdelnye) 1959. 47 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: O.G. Eridani; Tech. Ed.: L.M. Zakh.

NOTE: The publication is intended for meteorologists, particularly for those interested in the climatology of Antarctica.

CONTENTS: This book contains summaries of thirty-five reports presented at the Scientific Conference on Meteorological Problems in Antarctica, held in Moscow, October 25 to 29, 1959. The summaries are arranged in four groups: (1) general problems of the geography of Antarctica; (2) atmospheric circulation; (3) radiation balance; (4) methods of observation and measurement. There are no references.

PART III. RADIATION BALANCE, WIND BALANCE, CLIMATE, AND THE CLIMATE OF ANTARCTICA

1. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Radiation balance of the surface of the sea in Antarctica

2. S.P. [Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Tsentrallye aerolog-
icheskoye gosudarstvennoye nauchnoye tsentroye] [This
Radiation balance in the Tropics, the Arctic, and the Antarctic
or the Antarctic climate according to the results of
Antarctic observations from aircraft]

3. S.P. [This Geographical Observatory in A.I. Voznyakov] Turbulent
heat and humidity exchange in the air layer near the ground in Antarctica

4. S.A. [General Forecasting Institute] Climate zones of Antarctica

5. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences] and D.I. [Candidate of
Geography] [This Institute of the Northern Hemisphere
and the Southern Hemisphere]

6. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Tsentrallye aerolog-
icheskoye gosudarstvennoye nauchnoye tsentroye] [This
Geographical Institute] Geophysical basis for the
characterization of the Antarctic low-pressure zone and the belt of
Antarctic submarine troughs

7. A.M. [Institute of Applied Geophysics, AS USSR] Physical causes
of one climatic feature in the interior of Antarctica

8. G.M. [Soviet Oceanographic Institute] Characteristics of the
[Circarctic Voids] in Antarctica

9. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Antarktika 1
Antarktika gosudarstvennoye nauchnoye tsentroye] [This
Antarctic Institute] Special features of the climate of
Antarctica in relation to weather characteristics

10. S.V. [Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] Investigation of the
Electric field

11. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

12. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

13. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

14. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

15. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

16. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

17. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

18. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

19. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

20. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

21. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

22. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

23. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

24. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

25. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

26. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

27. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

28. S.P. [Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Glavna geografiya-
tselevnaya in A.I. Voznyakov] [This Geographical Observatory in
A.I. Voznyakov] Conditions for the formation of the snow cover in Antarctica

DOLGANOV, L.V., kand. geogr. nauk

Temperature and humidity variations associated with katabatic winds. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.7:18-21 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Pionerskaya region--Meteorology--Observations)
(Mirnyy region--Meteorology--Observations)

DOLGANOV, L.V., kand. geogr. nauk

Velocity of katabatic winds in the Mirnyy-Pionerskaya region.
Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.8:12-15 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1.Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Mirnyy region--Winds)
(Pionerskaya region--Winds)

DOIGANOV, L.V., kand. geograf. nauk

Some estimations of katabatic winds in Antarctica. Inform. biul.
Sov. antark. eksp. no. 10:20-23 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Mirnyy region--Winds) (Pionerskaya region--Winds)

DOLGANOV, L.V., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; KAPLINSKAYA, L.G., red.;
DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Second Continental Expedition of 1956-1958; observation materials]
Vtoraya kontinental'naya ekspeditsiya 1956-1958 gg.; materialy
nabliudeni. Pod red. L.V.Dolganova. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi
transport," 1960. 600 p. (Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya,
no.13). (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledova-
tel'skiy institut.
(Antarctic regions--Meteorology--Observations)

DOLGANOV, L.V.

The Antarctic slope and the velocity of gravity winds. Probl.
Arkt.i Antarkt. no.3:41-51 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Antartic regions--Winds)

DOLGANOV, L.V.

Publication of transactions of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition.
Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.17:32-33 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Antarctic regions--Russian exploration)

DOLGANOV, L.V., kand.geograf.nauk:

Determination of absolute humidity at low temperatures. Inform.
biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.22:42-45 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Antarctic regions—Humidity)

DOLGIN, I.M., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; DOLGANOV, L.V., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; BIKULOVA, R.I., red.; KHRUNISTALEVA, N.K., red.; BROZHEZHINA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Materials of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1957-1958] Materialy Sovetskoy antarkticheskoy ekspeditsii, 1957-58. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." Vol.14. [Second Continental Expedition, 1957-1958; observational data] Vtoraya kontinental'naya ekspeditsiya, 1957-1958 gg.; materialy nabludeni. Pod red. I.M.Dolgina. Book 1. 1960. 721 p. Book 2. 1960. 688 p. Vol.15. [Second Maritime Expedition, 1956-1957; observational data] Vtoraya morskaya ekspeditsiya, 1956-1957 gg.; materialy nabludeni. Pod red. L.V.Dolganova. 1961. 331 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1957-1958. (Antarctic regions—Meteorology—Observations)

DOLGANOV, L.V., kand.geograf.nauk:

Determination of mean monthly temperatures from an insufficient number of observations. Inform. biul. Sob. antark. eksp. no.25:32-35 '61.
(MIRA 14'5)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarktiicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Antarctic regions--Atmospheric temperature)

DOLGANOV, L.V., kand.geograficheskikh nauk

Relation between the air temperature at the Mirnyy Station and
intracontinental stations. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp.
no.27:14-17 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Articheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut.
(Antarctic regions--Atmospheric temperature)

USTINOVICH, D.A.; TYDEL'SKAYA, R.G.; BILOGUROVA, R.A.; DOLGANOV, L.V.,
kand. geogr. nauk, red.; ZHDANOVA, T.A., red.; STUL'CHIKOVA, N.P.,
tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition] Trudy Sovetskoi antarkticheskoi ekspeditsii, 1955-. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." Vol. 27. [Observations from the Third Sea Expedition, 1957-1958] Tret'ia morskaya ekspeditsiya, 1957-1958 gg.; materialy nabludeni. Pod red. L.V. Dolganova. 1962. 235 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-.
(Antarctic regions--Meteorology--Observations)

S/169/63/000/001/018/062
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Dolganov, L.V.

TITLE: Increased utilization of some meteorological observations in the Antarctic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 10, abstract 1860 (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii, 1962, no. 32, 25-26)

TEXT: From observations carried out at Antarctic stations during 1957-1958, it has been noted that the ratios of mean monthly air temperatures of succeeding months to those of the previous months are close to each other. From the results of observations collected during sledge-tractor expeditions, dependences were also obtained between the air temperature and the distance along the incline. The above regularities will be utilized to supplement shortage of observations, the need for which is due to insufficient density of the station network on the Antarctic.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

DOLGANOV, L.V.; ZHDANOV, L.A.

Work practice of the aerometeorological detachment of the
Seventh Continental Antarctic Expedition. Meteor. i gidrol.
no.12:31-32 D '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

DOLGANOV, L.V., kand. geogr. nauk

Using mean annual and summer atmospheric temperature values to
determine mean monthly values. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp.
no.40:25-28 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Arkticheskiy in antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut.
(Antarctic regions--Atmospheric temperature)

DOLGANOV, L.V., kand.geograf.nauk; ZHDANOV, L.A., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

New methods for using aeronautics in meteorological investigations
in the Antarctic regions. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.44;
32-34 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
i Sed'maya kontinental'naya Antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya.

DOLGANOV, Leonid Vasil'yevich; ASTAPENKO, F.D., doktor geogr.
nauk, red.; BIKULOVA, R.I., red.

[Aerometeorological studies of the Antarctic in connection
with the program of the IGY] Aerometeorologicheskaya issu-
chenost' Antarktiki v svyazi s provedeniem MGO. Leningrad,
Gidrometeoizdat, 1964. 63 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

L 8760-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046188

EXT(1)/PCC

ESD(1)/AMTR (W)

21/5116/63/253/000/0152/0160

AUTHOR: Dolgin, I. N., Dolganov, L. V.

TITLE: Some results of work in the Arctic and Antarctic in the field of meteorology during the International Geophysical Year

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkicheskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy*, v. 253, 1963. Sbornik stat'ey, posvyashchennykh pamyati V. V. Frolova; voprosy gidrometeorologii polynarnykh oblasti (Collection of articles in memory of V. V. Frolov; problems in the hydrometeorology of the polar regions), 152-160

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, Arctic, Antarctic, atmospheric temperature, air mass, wind, katabatic wind, atmospheric absolute humidity, temperature inversion

ABSTRACT: This article presents some of the highlights of meteorological work in the Arctic and Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year, and is not a systematic presentation of any particular subject. During the IGY-IGC period there were 34 meteorological and 21 aerological stations in the Arctic. Actinometric measurements were made at 11 stations. Meteorological, actinometric and aerological measurements also were made on the drifting stations SP-6 and SP-7. In the course of 30 months

Card 1/3

L 8760-65

ACCESSION NR: A74046188

more than 117, 000 meteorological observations and 133, 000 actinometric observations were made and about 40, 000 radiosondes were launched. The importance of Arctic observations is briefly discussed, but most of the text is about the SP-7 and SP-6 observations, especially the character of Arctic inversions. The frequency of inversions near the SP-6 during the IGY was 100%; in the area of the SP-7 it was 100% during the cold season and 98-99% in the warm season. The mean thickness of inversions in winter over the SP-6 sometimes exceeded 1.6 km and over the SP-7 1.5 km. Beginning at ground level the intensity of the inversions sometimes attains 14C and is known even to reach 20C. Other brief drifting stations data are given concerning the annual variation of temperature in the free atmosphere, annual temperature amplitude at ground level, intrusion of warm air masses and the absolute mean monthly variability of day-to-day temperature. With respectability to the Antarctic, the program of meteorological observations at Mirny'y, Oazis, Pionerskaya, Vostok-I, Vostok, Komsomol'skaya, Sovetskaya, Pole of Relative Inaccessibility and Lazarev is given. There are sketchy comments on observations aboard the "Lena", "Kopperatziya" and "Ob". The principal subjects treated at any length are the characteristics of the katabatic wind and absolute humidity in Antarctica.

Card 2/3

L 8760 65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046488

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i antarkicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,
Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

DOLGANOV, L.V.

Materials of aerometeorological observations of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition for the IGY period. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no. 45:49-52 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

DOIGANOV, L.V.

Influence of relief on the wind, temperature, and radiation
regime of East Antarctica. Meteor. issl. no.9:115-120 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

L 3871-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
AM5023904

BOOK EXPLOITATION

Dolganov, Leonid Vasil'yevich

UR/
\$51.506.23

322
B+1

Aerometeorological investigation of the Antarctic for the International Geophysical Year (Aerometeorologicheskaya izuchennost' Antarktiki v svyazi s provedeniyem MCG) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1964. 63 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Sovetskaya Antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya) Errata slip inserted. 400 copies

TOPIC TAGS: meteorological observation, spaceborne atmospheric photography, actinometry, Antarctic climate

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book describes the organization and the results of meteorological, actinometric, and aerological research at the Antarctic stations of the Soviet Union and other countries; basically it covers the period of the IGY, but for some stations it also includes the later years. In addition, information is presented on the work at the temporary portable stations, marine expeditions, and observations from aircraft. The book is intended

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for scientific workers, teachers, and students in the fields of geography and hydrometeorology; it may be used for the study of atmospheric processes over the Antarctic and in organizing Antarctic expeditions. There are 251 references of which 213 Soviet.

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Aerometeorological research of the Soviet Antarctic expedition -- 17

Antarctic research of foreign expeditions -- 31

Main results of aerometeorological research of the Soviet Antarctic

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expeditions -- 50
Main results of aerosynoptic research -- 52
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at high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere -- 54

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SUB CODE: ES

OTHER: 038

SUBMITTED: 29Nov64

NO REF SOV: 213


Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6002955
 INVENTOR: Kisllov, V. G.; Bakhtarev, A. P.; Dolganov, M. S.; Koshman, E. I.; Belogradskiy, B. M.; Obvintsev, Ye. S.
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0125/0126
 EPA/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EPF(n)-4/T/ETC(n) WW/DJ

ORG: none

TITLE: Rotary fuel pump for internal combustion engines. Claus 46, No. 177230
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 125-126

TOPIC TAGS: fuel pump, internal combustion engine, engine fuel pump, mechanical power transmission device
 ABSTRACT: The proposed rotary fuel pump contains a housing with a cam plate and a rotor with measuring and pressure pistons positioned opposite one another (see

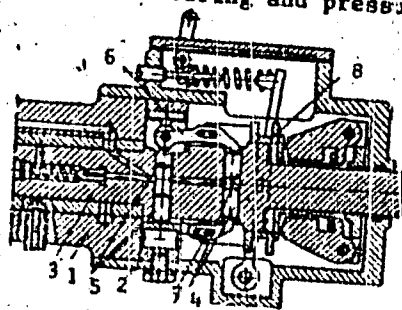


Fig. 1. Rotary fuel pump

- 1 - Housing; 2 - cam plate; 3 - rotor;
- 4 - measuring pistons; 5 - pressure pistons; 6 - double arm lever;
- 7 - axle; 8 - fuel-feed control clutch.

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UDC: 621.43.038.5

L 11206-66

ACC NR: AP6002955

figure). The pressure pistons interact with the cam plate. To simplify construction, the pressure pistons are coupled to the measuring pistons by double-arm levers whose movable axle is coupled to the fuel feed control clutch. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [TN]

SUB CODE: 21/ SURM DATE: 05Oct64/ ATD PRESS: 4174

Card 2/2

(7E) L 11646-66
 ACC NR: AP6002953 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EWA(o) DJ
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0124/0125
 INVENTOR: Dolganov, M. S.; Milyshev, G. G.; Kotor, A. G.; Filippov, V. V.; Gus'kov, N. G.; Koshman, E. I.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Rotary fuel pump. Class 46, No. 1.77228 [announced by Noginsk Fuel Equipment Factory (Noginskiy zavod toplivnoy apparatury)]
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 124-125
 TOPIC TAGS: fuel pump, internal combustion engine
 ABSTRACT: The proposed pump for internal combustion engines contains a pressure valve, a measuring device, and a rotor-distributor with pressure pistons positioned opposite one another which are driven by a fixed cam plate (see figure). To improve the engine's operation by improving the cut-off at the end of the injection, the measuring device is made in the form of a sliding sleeve with an internal annular groove radially located in the rotor. The piston also has an annular groove whose position, relative to the sleeve groove, determines the piston's stroke.
 Card 1/2
 UDC: 621.43.031

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ACC NR: AP6002953

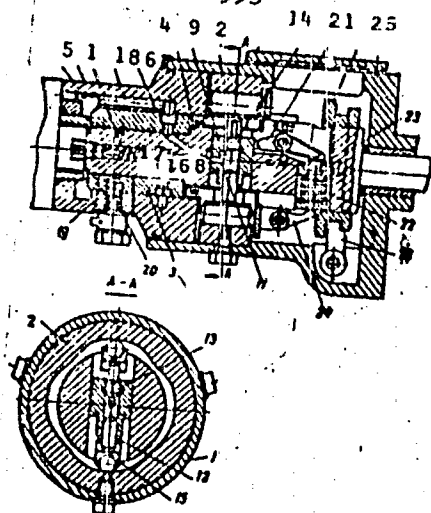


Fig. 1. Fuel pump

- 1 - Pump housing; 2 - cam plate; 3 - bearing sleeve; 4 - rotor; 5 - chamber; 6,7,8 - fuel feed channels; 9 - sliding sleeve; 10 - annular groove; 11 - openings; 12 - smooth piston; 13 - piston with annular groove; 14 - piston port; 15 - roller tappet; 16 - central rotor channel; 17 - pressure valve; 18 - distribution channel; 19 - fuel outlet channel; 20 - outlet to fuel injector; 21 - double-arm lever; 22 - spring; 23 - corrector; 24 - pressure arm; 25 - clutch; 26 - control lever.

In a variation of this pump, a double-arm lever is mounted in the rotor groove; one arm is connected to the sliding sleeve and the other, to the regulator spring. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [TN]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 4175

Card 2/2

DOLGANOV, V.

Operation of a collective-farm reception and rediffusion center.
Radio no.2:19 P '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Kolkhoz "Bol'shevik", Smolenskogo rayona, Altayskogo kraya.
(Radio stations)

BORZYKH, A.F.; DOLGANOV, V.A.

Conditions for the operation and life of cars in Kuznetsk Basin
mines. Vop.bezop.v ugol',shakh. 4:270-282 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

DOLGANOV, V.I., arkhitektor.

New city squares in Moscow. Gor.Khoz.Mosk. 21 no.7:35-38 J1 '47.

(MIRA 6:11)

(Moscow--Plaza) (Plaza--Moscow)

S/152/62/000/010/001/001
B126/B186

AUTHORS: Skripnik, Ye. I., Simileyskiy, A. Z., Makarenko, M. A.,
Grigor'yeva, K. M., Dolganov, V. I.

TITLE: Dehydration and desalting of sulfurous and highly sulfurous
crudes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 10,
1962, 67 - 70

TEXT: The purpose of these tests, following the ultrasonic and
dehydration tests described in the article "Dehydration of crude oil by
ultrasonic method" by Ye. I. Skripnik and A. Z. Simileyskiy in "Neft' i Gaz",
no. 2, 1962, was to desalt highly sulfurous crudes to a salt content of
only 50 mg/l and less. Three types of crudes from the Kuybyshev oil
producing region were used, having respectively a viscosity of 38.2, 86.5
and 47.2 cst at 20°C, a salt content of 2800, 4000 and 1044 mg/l and a
sulfuric acid tar content of 50.0, > 80.0 and 46.0 % with about 3 % sulfur.
The following optimum conditions for both desalting and dehydration were
established: temperature 96 - 100°C, for heavy crudes low pressures

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Dehydration and desalting of...

S/152/62/000/010/001/001
B126/B186

(maximum 2 atm), washing with a 1% solution of trisodium phosphate, mixing with a propeller stirrer for 1 - 2 minutes. The same conditions apply for wet crudes and those with a high salt content, > 2000 mg/l, but in this case the two-stage processing has to be used. If crudes are processed in one stage, higher temperatures (160 - 200°C) are necessary; the reagent is an aqueous caustic soda solution. The final ultrasonic processing which results in a complete dehydration must be carried out at a low frequency, 15 - 17 kc, and at a rather low intensity amounting to 0.10 - 0.12 w/cm², so as to produce sound waves of greater length; settling time is 1 hr at 80°C. The tests showed that heavy, sulfurous and highly sulfurous crudes, forming very stable emulsions, can be desalted and dehydrated by this method. There are 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V. V. Kuybysheva
(Kuybyshev Polytechnic Institute imeni V. V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1962

Card 2/2

SKRIINIK, Ye.I.; DOLGANOV, V.I.; SIMILEYSKIY, A.Z.; DYRIN, V.G.

Demulsifying oils using ultrasonics. Neft. khoz. 41 no.7:
51-56 J1'63 (MIRA 17:7)

SKRIPNIK, Ye.I.; DOIGANOV, V.I.; RUKIN, N.A.

Dehydrating heavy petroleum at high temperatures in field conditions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.7:85-87 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kuybyshevskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V.V. Kuybysheva.

SKRIPNIK, Ye.I.; DOLGANOV, V.I.; FOKIN, N.A.

Some problems concerning the demulsification of petroleum in
the field. Neft. khoz. 43 no.5:41-44 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ACC NR: AT6033841

SOURCE CODE: UR/3203/66/000/002/0084/0086

AUTHOR: Skripnik, Ye. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Dolganov, V. I. (Engineer); Semileyskiy, A. Z. (Engineer); Pokin, N. A. (Engineer); Dyrin, V. G. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Defoaming of crudes by a new method using ultrasound

SOURCE: Ukraine. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya. Akustika i ul'trazvuk, no. 2, 1966, 84-86

TOPIC TAGS: crude petroleum, ultrasonic petroleum purification

ABSTRACT: A new method for dehydrating and desalting crudes by using ultrasound has been developed at the Kuybyshev Polytechnic Institute. The method was tested on a semi-works scale in the defoaming unit of the Radayevka Petroleum Plant. The unit, which has a capacity of 700 ton per day, and the procedure are briefly described in the source. The experiments were conducted with heavy high-sulfur Radayevka crudes which contained, on the average, 78,000 mg/l salts and 23% water. Ultrasonic defoaming was carried out as a one-step operation at 95--100C using the NChK anti-foaming agent whose consumption varied from 6 to 8 kg per ton. After defoaming, the crudes were allowed to settle for 24 hr at 40--45C. The ultrasonic

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6033841

defoaming accomplished 99.61—99.34% desalting and 99.00—99.67% dehydration.
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2

BOGDANOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich [deceased]; BEREZIN, B.V., red.; VOLGIN, B.P., red.; GOVORKOV, V.M., red.; DOLGANOV, Ya.A., red.; LEVCHENKO, P.V., red.; RONZHIN, S.H., red.; SOMOVA, T.M., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Machinery for cement plants] Mekhanicheskoe oborudovanie tsementnykh zavodov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 384 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Cement plants--Equipment and supplies)

BOGANOV, A.I.[deceased]; LEVCHENKO, P.V., kandi. tekhn. nauk;
DOLGANOV, Ye.A., inzh.; SHITROM, V.V., inzh., retsenzent

[Rotary kilns in the cement industry] Vrashchaiushchiesia
pechi tsementnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Mashinostroyeniye,
1965. 318 p. (MIRA 18:2)

DOLGANOV, Ye.A.; SHTEYNBERG, A.M.; BARSKIY, M.D.

Effectiveness of the classification process. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.3:499-503 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova i
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgi-
cheskoy teploekhniki.

TER-EGIAZAROV, G. M., kand. med. nauk; DOLGANOVA, A. A.

Results of open reduction of congenital dislocation of the hip by the
Colonna method. Ortop., travm. i protez. 22 no.8:23-27 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I. B. Olshkevich)
Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HIP JOINT--DISLOCATION)

BARSKIY, M.D.; LEVCHENKO, P.V.; DOLGANOV, Ye.A.

Effect of the comminution of material during size classification on the effectiveness of the process. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim i khim tekhn. 7 no.5:858-861 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

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prof. I.B.Oleshkevich).
(HIP JOINT--DISLOCATION)

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from carbamate solutions V. Degenova and

PM 10/26

DOLGANOVA, Z.V.; LEGENCHENKO, I.A.

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sodium chloride solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.7:961-971
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(Carbamic acid) (Carbonization)

1. DOIGASHEV, V.
2. USSR (600)
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SHAPAYEVA, Ye.S.; RUSKA, T.N.; DEVIATKOVA, A.V.; DOLGASHOV, V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANTIPINA, V.I.; ROGOVSKAYA, Ye.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Pskov Province] Agroklimatechskii spravochnik po Pskovskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1959. 138 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Leningrad. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Nachal'nik sektora agrometprognozov Severo-Zapadnogo upravleniya gidromet-sluzhby (for DevyatkoVA). 3. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Dolgashov).

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FRIDMAN, Ya.D.; SOROCHAN, R.I.; LOLGASHOVA, N.V.

Stability in solutions of mixed thallium and indium halides.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.9:2127-2133 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Thallium halides) (Indium halides)

FRIDMAN, Ya.D.; DRACHEVSKAYA, R.K.; DOLGASHOVA, N.V.

Adsorption of cadmium and zinc from ammonium iodide
solutions on a cation exchanger. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est.
1 tekhn. nauk 5 no.1:97-101 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

FRIDMAN, Ya.D.; VERESOVA, R.A.; DOLGASHOVA, N.V.; SOROCHAN, R.I.

Formation of mixed complex compounds of metal oxalates in ethylenediamine solutions. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.3:676-684 Mr '63. (MIBA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR.
(Oxalates)

(Complex compounds)

(Ethylenediamine)

ACCESSION NR: AP4019486

S/0078/64/009/003/0623/0632

AUTHORS: Fridman, Ya.; Dolgashova, N.V.

TITLE: Fluorocarbonates of the rare earth elements

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorg. khimii, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 623-632

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, fluocarbonate, rare earth fluoro-carbonate, praseodymium fluorocarbonate, neodymium fluorocarbonate, erbium fluorocarbonate, absorption spectra, fluorocarbonate complex, equilibrium constant, $\text{PrCO}_3\text{F}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NdCO}_3\text{F}\cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{ErCO}_3\text{F}\cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Pr_6O_{11} , Nd_2O_3 , Er_2O_3

ABSTRACT: A spectrophotometric investigation was made of fluoro-carbonate solutions of Pr, Nd and Er and of the solid phases recovered from the solutions. Examination of the spectra of solutions containing Pr, Nd, Er chlorides, K_2CO_3 and KF shows that the fluoride ion decreases the optical density of the rare earth carbonates, and the absorption bands are shifted slightly

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019486

toward the shorter wave lengths in the case of Pr and Er, but there is practically no shift in Nd. $\text{Pr}(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}^{4-}$, $\text{Pr}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}_2^{3-}$, $\text{PrCO}_3\text{F}_3^{2-}$, $\text{Nd}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}^{4-}$, NdCO_3F_2 and $\text{Er}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}_2^{3-}$ fluorocarbonate complexes are formed in the solutions according to the general equation: $\text{M}(\text{CO}_3)_{m-2m}^{2-2m} + p\text{F}^- = \text{M}(\text{CO}_3)_q\text{F}_p^{2-(2q+p)} + (m-q)\text{CO}_3^{2-}$. Equilibrium constants, based of the following relationship were calculated for several of the reactions:

$$\frac{D - D_0}{D} = \frac{\sum_{p=0}^n \sum_{q=0}^m R_{p,q} (\lambda_{m,0} - \lambda_{p,q}) t^p [\text{CO}_3]^{p+q-m}}{\sum_{p=0}^n \sum_{q=0}^m R_{p,q} \lambda_{p,q} t^p [\text{CO}_3]^{p+q-m}} \quad D = \text{optical density; } \lambda_{p,q}$$

$\lambda_{m,0}$ = coefficients of extinction; $\lambda_{p,q}$ = coefficient of extinction of $\text{M}(\text{CO}_3)_{m-2m}$, $R_{p,q}$ = constants characterizing formation of the complex; t = equilibrium concentration of the F^- and CO_3^{2-} ions. Equilibrium constants for the reactions $\text{Nd}(\text{CO}_3)_2 + \text{F}^- = \text{Nd}(\text{CO}_3)\text{F} + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$ are 0.441 and 0.254, respectively.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019485

The compounds $\text{PrCO}_3\text{F} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NdCO}_3\text{F} \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{ErCO}_3\text{F} \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were separated from the fluorocarbonate solutions of Pr, Nd and Er. Thermographic and crystalloptical studies show that the dehydration proceeds stepwise to the completely anhydrous compounds of the general formula MCO_3F . At 850C these fluorocarbonates decompose with to form the oxides Pr_6O_{11} , Nd_2O_3 and Er_2O_3 . Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 12 figures and 18 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Kirg. SSR (Academy of Sciences, Kirg. SSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Nov62

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

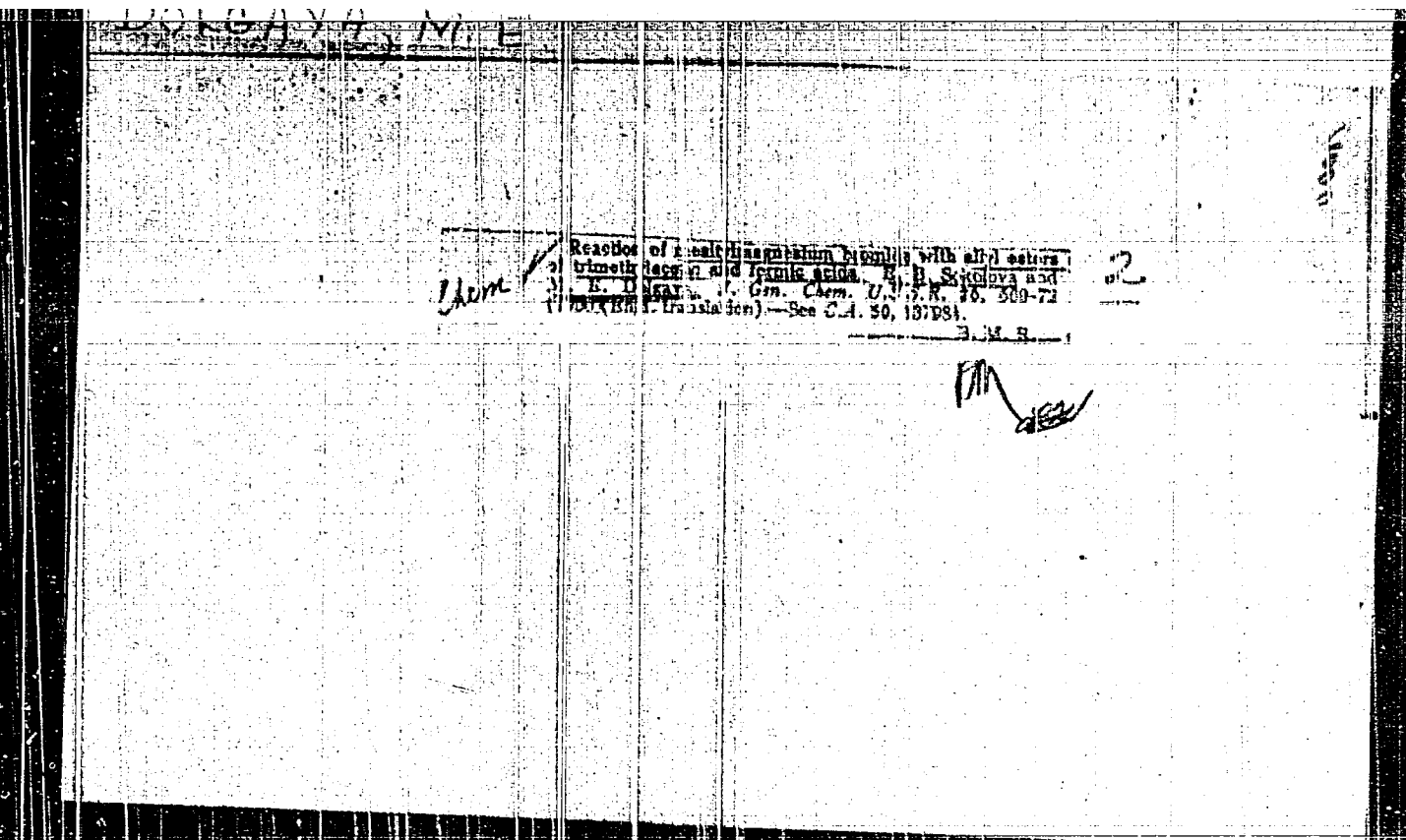
7 7 6
Reaction of 2- and 3-chlorobenzylamine hydrochloride with
methyl isocyanate in the presence of triethylamine
D. F. O'Neil, V. A. Chiriac, and M. J. Chiriac
J. Org. Chem. 44, 1979, 2412

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Reaction of 1,2-dichloroethane with
 A. 1,2-dichloroethane (100 g, 0.5 mole) was
 placed in a 250 ml round-bottom flask
 equipped with a magnetic stirrer and
 a reflux condenser. The flask was
 cooled to 0°C and 100 g (0.5 mole) of
 sodium metal was added in small pieces.
 The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at
 0°C, then the cooling bath was removed
 and the mixture was stirred for 2 hours
 at room temperature. The mixture was
 then poured into 500 ml of water and
 the organic layer was separated. The
 organic layer was washed with 100 ml
 of water and then dried over anhydrous
 calcium chloride. The solvent was
 removed by distillation under reduced
 pressure to give a solid residue.
 The residue was recrystallized from
 hexane to give 1,2-dichloroethane
 (mp 34°C, bp 83.5°C, d 1.253, n_D²⁰
 1.405). The mother liquor was
 evaporated and the residue was
 recrystallized again to give an
 additional 10 g of pure 1,2-dichloroethane.
 Total yield 110 g (90%).
 B. 1,2-dichloroethane (100 g, 0.5 mole)
 was placed in a 250 ml round-bottom
 flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer
 and a reflux condenser. The flask was
 cooled to 0°C and 100 g (0.5 mole) of
 sodium metal was added in small pieces.
 The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at
 0°C, then the cooling bath was removed
 and the mixture was stirred for 2 hours
 at room temperature. The mixture was
 then poured into 500 ml of water and
 the organic layer was separated. The
 organic layer was washed with 100 ml
 of water and then dried over anhydrous
 calcium chloride. The solvent was
 removed by distillation under reduced
 pressure to give a solid residue.
 The residue was recrystallized from
 hexane to give 1,2-dichloroethane
 (mp 34°C, bp 83.5°C, d 1.253, n_D²⁰
 1.405). The mother liquor was
 evaporated and the residue was
 recrystallized again to give an
 additional 10 g of pure 1,2-dichloroethane.
 Total yield 110 g (90%).
 C. 1,2-dichloroethane (100 g, 0.5 mole)
 was placed in a 250 ml round-bottom
 flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer
 and a reflux condenser. The flask was
 cooled to 0°C and 100 g (0.5 mole) of
 sodium metal was added in small pieces.
 The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at
 0°C, then the cooling bath was removed
 and the mixture was stirred for 2 hours
 at room temperature. The mixture was
 then poured into 500 ml of water and
 the organic layer was separated. The
 organic layer was washed with 100 ml
 of water and then dried over anhydrous
 calcium chloride. The solvent was
 removed by distillation under reduced
 pressure to give a solid residue.
 The residue was recrystallized from
 hexane to give 1,2-dichloroethane
 (mp 34°C, bp 83.5°C, d 1.253, n_D²⁰
 1.405). The mother liquor was
 evaporated and the residue was
 recrystallized again to give an
 additional 10 g of pure 1,2-dichloroethane.
 Total yield 110 g (90%).

Reaction of mesitylmagnesium bromide with allyl ester
 of trimethylacetic acid. M. B. Kuznetsova and
 M. S. Il'ina (P. I. Kuznetsov Chem. Inst. Inst.
 Akad. Nauk SSSR, Khim., 26, 531, 1946); cf.
 Arnold, *et al.*, *C.A.* 43, 6051d. — Reaction of 100 g. mesityl
 bromide with 13 g. Mg, followed by heating 18 hrs. with 72
 g. $\text{Me}_2\text{CC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$, and treatment with aq. NH_4Cl .
 HCl gave 10 g. $\text{Me}_2\text{CC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$, b.p. 57-8°, d₄²⁰ 0.9065, n_D²⁰ 1.3149, and some hydroxymesitylene, b.p.
 57-8°, d₄²⁰ 0.9065, n_D²⁰ 1.3149, and some hydroxymesitylene, b.p.
 57-8°, d₄²⁰ 0.9065, n_D²⁰ 1.3149. The sum of isobutyl trimethylacetate (70 g.;
 b.p. 136-8°, d₄²⁰ 0.8720, n_D²⁰ 1.4072, from the alc. and acyl
 chloride in pyridine) in a similar reaction gave 31% $\text{Me}_2\text{CC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ and 26 g. $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$, b.p. 103-4°, d₄²⁰ 0.9009, n_D²⁰
 1.5121. Mesitylmagnesium bromide (from 100 g. bromide)
 with 10 g. $\text{Me}_2\text{CC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ after 18 hrs. on a steam bath gave 40
 g. product, b.p. 123-5°, d₄²⁰ 0.9323, n_D²⁰ 1.5040, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$,
 which failed to yield a semicarbazone; reduction with Na-
 EtOH gave an alc., $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$, b.p. 145-7°, d₄²⁰ 0.9781, n_D²⁰
 1.5137, which solidified on standing and m. 35-6° (lit.
 deriv., m. 8-2°). These indicate that the above ketone was
 isobutyl mesityl ketone. Mesitylmagnesium bromide (from
 60 g. bromide) with 18 g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ gave di-
 mesitylmethane, m. 131°, and a polymeric substance.
 O. M. Kozlov



Dolgaya, M. Ye. 449

AUTHORS: Chernyshev, Yl. A., and Dolgaya, M. YE.

TITLE: Reaction of Chloroalkylsilanechlorides with Aromatic Compounds in presence of Metallic Aluminum (Vzaimodeystviye khlorkhilsilankhloridov s aromaticheskimi soyedineniyami v prisustvii metallichesko_{go} alyuminiya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 48-51 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The introduction of metallic aluminum into Friedel/Crafts reactions was practiced by Radzivanovskiy (3) and then successfully employed by Azatyan (4), N. G. Sidorova and I. P. Tsukervanik (5,6). The authors used metallic Al to study the reaction of silico-alkylation. Metallic aluminum with alkyl halides first form $RAICl_2$, R_2AlCl or aluminum halide which are the real reaction catalysts. These compounds, when being formed, possess higher activity and their reaction takes place even at small amounts of aluminum. The silico-alkylation reaction of benzene with beta-chloroethyltrichlorosilane in the presence of Al was successful, yielding 72% of beta-phenylethyltrichlorosilane. Attention is called to the fact that of the 0.2 g of Al used in that reaction, a greater part of it remained unused; the silico-alkylation of diphenyl and naphthalin

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Reaction of Chloroalkylsilanechlorides with Aromatic
Compounds in Presence of Metallic Aluminum

with beta-chloroethyltrichlorosilane was also successful. No tar deposits were found in any of the reaction mixtures. By mixing beta-chloroethyltrichlorosilane with diphenyl oxide, the authors obtained beta-(phenoxy-phenyl)-ethyltrichlorosilane (yield 22.5%). The diphenyl oxide was silico-alkylated with beta-chloroethyltrichlorosilane and beta-chloroethyldichlorosilane in presence of $AlCl_3$ and the yield of reaction products was approximately the same as during the use of metallic aluminum. The amount of aluminum chloride formed in reactions with aluminum catalysts was very small and required no elimination. There are 7 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Organic Chemistry
(Institut Organicheskoy Khimii Akademii Nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

CHERNYSHEV, Ye.A.; DOLGAYA, M.Ye.; YEGOROV, Yu.P.

Reaction of chloralkylalkyldichlorosilane with aromatic compounds
in presence of $AlCl_3$. Zhur.ob.khim. 27 no.10:2676-2681 0 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Silane compounds) (Aluminum chloride)